"the election?"-Witness could not say, " Was "there not a great such immediately after the elec-"tion, going back?"—Well, yes. I believe so, the Locas got aground near Banny ile on her upward trip in March; some of them took backs and left; they the elect on; they said they left part of their cour may these were Emigrant Aid Society then; they went to the American Hotel; some of these who came up on the Lucas after the election wtorned from Kaneas Cry; there was about a hundred of emigrants belonging to the Emigrant Aid Soci ety; wintered in Kansas Ciry, in the Winter of 1854-5 most of these went as transient passengers into the Territory, in March, and many of them returned after the election; witness heard them say that they were going ever to the election; could not say that they voted, or said they did Gov Kieg-"Did not a number of "these who came up in March leave their tranks and "carpet-sacks when they went up into the Territory, captil they returned ?" Well, I believe a few of theu did: after the first Congressional election, Nov 1854, several bundred of those Eastern Emigrant Aid S.cieby men r-turned, and went down the river; Flenniken, the Administration candidate, returned after the election; the agents of the Aid Company paid part of the bills at Kan-as, for storage, &c , and witness learned that some of them had their passage engaged, and paid; but few save Eastern emigrants came up the river, in 1855; they had mostly guns and pistols some few of those immigrants desired to buy buffalo robes from me with the privilege of returning them in a few weeks at a reduction; rold them some, but not in that way. To Mr. Sherman-D d not know whether these Eastern people who wintered at Kansas City paid their way or not; the provisions they bought of witness they paid for; a good many settlers of the Territory, in both parties, wintered in the State that first Winter, for want of accommodation in the Territory; Winter was open; river broke up in March; I know that saw mills were sent out to the Territory that Spring, and have been coming since, directed in the same way as the baggage of immigrants; witness kept a record of beats that came up that Spring; it is at Kapsas City.

[The last witness that Whitfield had to prove these same points, the clerk of the Lucy, made the number of these Emigrant Aid Society emigrants, who came before the election in March and went back afterward, as about 1,800. This witness reduces them to less than 500. The facts may be inferred, first from testimony already given, and from the books of said Society, a transcript of which will be subscribed and sworn to, proving that the Society in question sent out only 160 persons is all that Spring, up to April, and of these sixty were women and children. Besides, the vote at Lawrence, where these men told the witnesses in ques tion that they voted, was light, there being fewer Free-State votes polled there than there were residents of those politics, the polls being in possession of an armed mob from Missouri]

J. RIDDLESBARGER, sworn-Commission merchant, Kansas City, Mo ; in March there were about five hundred emigrants from the Eastern States, mostly young men with carpet bags, trunks, guns, and but few ladies with them; generally speaking, when a boat arrived, Gen. Pomeroy went down to the boat to meet the emigrants, and what baggage they could not take care of they put in my charge; I attended to Gep. Pomeroy's business; Pomeroy was President of the Emigration Society; a great many goods that witness received, household bedding, furniture, &c for other men, were marked for Gen. Pomeroy. To Gov. King-Had no conversation with those men about their intentions; had a conversation with two gentlemen who came in the second boat that Spring, and stopped with witness, and stored eigars with him; my understanding is that all of the emigrants of March were Enigrant Aid people; those two young men were of that kind; they requested witness to dispose of their clgars, and their rifles and pistols they left, as they were going out into the Territory; they would be gone two weeks; they had been staying at Kansas City for some weeks previous, selling their cigars, they returned after the election, sold their cigars; said nothing to witness about the Territory, but finally returned to the East; some of these emigrants from Pennsylvania said they knew of the election before they left Pennsylvania, and came here before the notice of election had been given; a few persons belonging to these parties left what luggage they had while they went into the Territory, and returned and started East, cursing the Emigrant Aid Society and everybody else, because they had charged them more than was agreed to for passage and freight; some of the citizens of Kansas City, witness among the number, believed that there was as many returned after the election as came up; the American Hotel, Kansas City, was rurchased by Gen. Pomeroy for the Emigrant Aid Society; heard some of the emigrants came up on the the Lucas, which arrived after March 30, cursing the esptain of the boat because he had agreed to deliver them by a certain time (which witness inferred would have given them time to go into the Territory before the election) and had detained them on the river. To Mr. Sherman-Witness did not hear any of these men speak of the election; ever since the emigration to the Territory began, up to the time some of these emigrants have stopped at Kansas City, Mo., and gone

To Mr. Shannon-It is common for all emigrants from all quarters to get disgusted and go back [Here the witness commerced to insinuate that this latter remark applies to Northern emigrants chiefly, as most of the Southern emigrants traveled by land, and witness did not see them] To Mr. Sherman-The emigration from Illinois and Iowa goes mostly over land in vagous; there has been a large emigration from the South this Spring: does not know whether any of them have returned; the Southern emigration this Spring mostly came in companies and armed, and locked more like going to war than cultivating the soil; the Southern emigration by river has prependerated this Spring. Witness saw some of his neighbors in Kansas City; got on a boat and went up to Wyandot to vote, I understood, but don't know. Witness learned from Gen Pomeroy and the others that the Emigrant Aid Society would pay their expenses and freight bills, and passage, when they could not; our accounts against Gen. Pomeroy for freights of all description and passage money of emigrants, and for property bought, amounted to some \$7,000 or \$10,000 per year, which he paid in drafts on the Emigrant Aid Society of the year 1855 there was comparatively little river emigration to the Territory from the South.

This witness has risked a great deal. He has sworn to the payment of passage, &c., by the Emigrant Aid The facts, which will be substantiated, will show that each emigrant paid his money when he got his ticket in the cars; eve looking this fact the witness, taking the subsequent a tion of agents, has sworn that they paid for them. This was done under the presence of Whit field's and King's examination.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW, SWEIN-Resides in Atchison, Dosiphen Courty, K T; came in the Sammer of 1854, moved his taunly there in the Fall: the Doni phan District was changed at the March election, and s not the District as the census was taken; the census was taken in February-snew 15 inches deep; most of the citizens emigrants from the adjoining counties of Missouri, having left friends and comfortable quarters in Missouri; a large number of our cifizens were ab sept from their open cabins when the census was taken; consequence was that they were not taken on the census let; knowing this fact, we had the census taken by some of our citizens, which shows a gain of about 150 votes, which, when represented to Gov. Recder, induced him to append to the census return upward of 50 votes; the rest were rejected because the persons would not swear they were on their claims at that time; after the census returns were made, the districts were rearranged as stated; the Doniphan district was divided, part in the Demphan and part in the Kickapoo district; the judges of the Demphan precises had a list of names from the census, which did not contain any of

the names of to sters south of Independence Creek; the corner oce was that a much larger vote was polled it flonighan precises than would have been exsection by July; whoese was in Doniphan on the said they were annious to get into the Territory before f day of election; the number of votes polled was about 3to; there was no disturbance of any kind on the day of election; witness was a candidate for the Territorial Legislature; no effort made to prevent any man from voting on account of his particular sentiments; on the contrary, witness urged the Free State candidates to ring up all of their friends they should not be molested. Landis, one of the Free-State candidates, brought up his friends, some of them from Missouri, the last that he brought being a bey of seventeen years; the to te was not received; Landis had voters that came from Missouri to vote the Free-State ticket, and the ferryman brought them over free, for Landis paid ferry.) To King-Knew a good many persons who voted our way, who had homes in Musonri; but a great many of them had made claims in the Territory, and some of them have since gone on these claims from all his means of information, and from the elections held in the district, witness thinks that fourfifths of the residents that ever voted, have voted the Pro-Slavery ticket; witness received some Free-State vetes; day after election started down to Westport; Shawme Mission, rather, in company with a good many other members of the Legislature, for the purpose of protesting against the power claimed by Gov. Reeder in his election proclamation to decide cortested elections; a Committee was appointed to deliver the protest, stating our reasons for the denial; Committee consisted of Gen. Wm. J. Rickardson; Saml. Williams, and myself: this Committee contended that the powers to decide the validity of elections, rested with the Legislature, and could not be exercised by the Territorial Executive: that under the Kansas Ne braska bill all the Governor had to do was to give a certificate to those who had the highest number of vetes under the returns, and could raise no issue save on the informality of returns; they further contended that he had no right to order an election except in case of a tie or a vacancy; in regard to this last proposition Gov. Reeder read a co rication addressed to the Attorney-General of the United States, requesting advice relative to all cases at issue in such elections, and said, if sustained he would order an election in the district where the returns were not preperly made; during this conversation between the Governor and the Committee there was no threat, violence or angry words used, but treated him with the respect due his station; this Committee made their report to the members elect of the Legislature, saying that they were satisfied that Gov. Reeder would give certificates to a majority of the Legislature, and that they could go behind his authority to investigate the whole matter; next day Gov. Reede reduced his account to the first proposition, and his position on the second to writing; Gov. Reeder did not then exhibit any dread of violence, and the interview between the Governor and Committees passed off in a friendly way; the members of the Legislature elect then held a meeting and requested Gov. Reeder for as early a session of the Legislature as possible, for the reason that there was a large population of very antagonistic opinions, with no law; also requesting that he would call the Legislature at Shawnee Mission.

[Here an issue was raised on the competency of such testimony, the positions taken by the gentlemen of the Commission I will state hereafter.

Witness here states, in addition to his testimony relative to the election, that there was quite a large number of citizens of Missouri present at the election; witness states that these had gone there from reports that reached us that a large number of persons from the Free States would be thrown in upon us from the Free States to influence the election: this irruption of Abolitionists upon us the Missourians were determined to resist by all means-mild means, if possible-forcible, if we must; witness has been publishing a paper since February, 1851, and "has never advised any but bong fide residents to emigrate to the Territory; there were many of these Musourians who did vote; they were not solicited to vote; witness does not know whether they voted or not; did not know that any of them voted; seme of them might have voted.

[Witness here states that he has sent up four, Misourisns to Wolf Creek to see how they were conducting it, as the Judges there were-Free-Soilers, and had been appointed by Gov. Reeder. Ruled out as

incompetent Witness saw a paper which was a review of Gov. Reeder's proclamation in regard to the manner of conducting the election; does not believe that Gen Stringfellow wrote it; does not remember what it stated.

about the qualification of voters.

[Mr. Sherman here commenced an ex witness on another point]. Witness came from Platte County, Mo , in 1854, to the Territory; contemplated making a home in the Territory since the passage of the organic act; knows of no arrangements made in Missouri prior to the passage of the organic act to control the domestic affairs of the Territory; my controlling motive in emigrating was a desire for gain; at the time of the passage of the bill, and prior to it, never heard any man in my section of Missouri express a doubt about the character of the institutions we would have in the Territory, provided the restriction was removed; the conviction was general it would be a Slave State, but has heard of no combination of persons, public or private, prior to the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society, or for months after for the purpose of frustrating the design of abolitionizing Kansas, or making it a Free State; the settlers that came from Missouri, so far as witness knows, generally believed Kansas would be a Slave State; Free State men coming to the Territory after the passage of the organic act were regarded with feelings of jealousy by the people of Western Missouri, for the reason that societies were formed by members of Congress for the avowed purpose of forcing the institutions of the country so that it would be a Slave State; had there been no societies formed, the emigration of Free-State men would have stimulated a heavy emigration from Missouri; witness thinks that had it not been for these Aid Societies the majority of settlers in favor of Slavery would by the natural course of immigration, have been so great that the matter would have been settled quietly. and the few Free State men that would have come would have been willing to settle quietly among them and submit; it was the general understanding that the organic act was intended to open Kansas to Slavery; this was what induced us to support the bill; every other position is bunkum; the first time I knew anything about the formation of societies in Missouri was in October, 1854; the end then proposed was to induce people to move into the Territory favorable to Slavery: they had public meetings and private neetings. To the question. Were these societies se-cret, witness said the members "knew each other," and pledged themselves to use all honorable means to make Kansas a Slave State; they only raised money for incidental expenses; the condition of the Territory and relations of Slavery were discussed at these meetings; with respect to the then approaching election in Kunsas Terri tory, measures were taken to prevent advantages at we heard would be taken to control the election by the Free-State party; means were taken in these Societies to send men from Missouri into the Territory to prevent the action and counteract the illeval voting on the part of hired voters sent from the East, and

other Free States: does not know how extensive these

Societies were: it was pretty extensive, however, in

Missouri: does not know when they made any division

of these Missourians who were to go to the different

preclicts: believes there were some of these Societies

existing in the Territory, but it was very limited there;

here Societies were organized and had officers; the

derign was to direct rather than assist those going

the Territory. Since the election of

erable to the institution of Slavery to reach the Terrtery, without exercising control over them after they get there; several gentlemen home left the Territory and Missouri, and gone, late Stave States to induce them pecuniar ay and publicly to aid Pro-Slavery emigration 'oo Kanese Territory; there has been a heavy emigration from the Southern States this Spring, but thake it is more owing to the general enlightenment of the people and to the importance of such a move rather than to the effect of our oraces; all the elections that have been held in the Territory or issues raised, have sprung from the rival institutions of Freedom and Slavery, or rather the Abolition and Slavery parties; the present difficulties in the Territory are attributable to Reeder and his particular friends in denying that there was any

law in this Territory. To Giv. King-Some days after the March election witness went down the river from Leavenworth City to Kansas City; at the former place some fifty persons came on board, and in conversation with them learned that they were from the Free States, had recently arrived in the Territory, had voted and were going back with no expression of determination to return to the Territory; at Kaneas City a similar party embarked on the same boat, who had come to the Territory recently, and were then on their return to the Free States: in April, wit ners started for Virginia; at Leavenworth and Kansas City there were large numbers of Free State people who had gone into the Territory before election,

were on their way to the Free States; they had voted. JOHN FORMAN, SWOTH-Came from Missouri to Kaneas in 1843; brought his family in 1853; was appointed by Gov. Reeder Judge of the first election in the Fourteenth District; witness had been sick and could not attend to the election; but few of my neighbors attended; they were nearly all for Whitfield.

To Gov. King-Was a candidate for Member of the Council at the March election : the Council District VII. included the Doniphan, and Wolf River precincts; had no opposition that I ever heard of; was a Pro Slavery man; attended at the Wolf River precinct at that election; knew every voter who voted that day; two of the Judges ap pointed by the Governor were Free-State men; the election was quiet; there was a number of men from Holt County, Mo., at the election; they neither voted nor attempted to vote as I know of; I only know of two illegal votes that were taken; one of them was a Free Soiler; the other voter was challenged, and sworn-he was admitted; another Judge was chosen in the place of the one who challenged; witness has examined the Doniphan pollbooks, bastily, and from that examination thinks that a majority, a large majority, he thinks, of those were legal voters; there were a number of names on the poll-books of men I do not know; think I knew nearly all the settlers in the district.

Witness was Postmaster of Doniphan; reads the Northern papers that came through it; remembers reading an article in Tur New-York TRIBUNE, in which it was stated that before the opening of the navigation of the river the Free-State men would be beaten, but in the Spring an avalanche of Freemen from the North would come into the Territory, and that the slaveocrats would be routed: the article excited him very much, as it did many others of his neighbours, at the obvious efforts of the North to Abolition ize Kansas; I am a slaveholder in a small way, and did not see why the fanatics of the North should occupy my places; the excitement was general on both sides of the Missouri river.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW DRY GAS METER. - Messrs, Lyon & Dickinson of Newark, N J., have just patented a meter supposed capable, if well constructed, of overcoming all th ficulties now experienced. No water or other fluid, and no piston or cylinder is employed. The gas is admitted into a kind of bellows of thin metal disks, which opens by the pressure, like an accordion, and changes a small delicate valve, thus admitting the gas first in-side and then outside, so that the bellows is continually and slowly in motion.

ANOTHER ADJUSTABLE "CUT OFF."-Mr. John S. Shapter of the Allaire Works in this city, has just patented a cut off for large steam engines, by which each valve, after being raised by the machinery, as usual, is entirely sustained upon fluid in a tight supporting chamber until at the desired point in the stroke of the piston, the release of the fluid allows the valve rapidly but quietly to close. It is being attached on the steamer C. Vanderbilt.

CORE FOR LOCOMOTIVES.-The Hudson River Railroad has been trying a lot of English coke as an experiment in a common locomotive. It barned well and ade steam freely, but often generated so intense a heat in spots as to melt the grate bars. This was a fault peculiar to the clinkering of this particular kind which was offered very cheap, as a lot of American coke tested roon after offered no such difficulty. The Railroad Advocate, remarking upon this, observes that the early engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway used sometimes to have a new set of fire bars melted down in a single trip, but since companies have taken pains to obtain coke of a suitable quality there has been little trouble. Coke is now universalle employed on the English lines of radway, and its adoption in American practice would get rid of sparks and spark catchers, and also to a great degree of smoke.

QUICK NAUTICAL CONSTRUCTION .- A "gun boat of 2,000 tuns burden, 186 feet long, 50 wide and 16 deep, was present at the late naval review at Portsmouth, which was not contracted for until the 1st of Japuary last. The Scientific American very justly takes occasion to contrast this with the slow progress of our Government in the construction of our floating battery for New-York Harbor, which has been some ten years in progress.

PAPER MANUFACTURE. -There are twenty paper mills in the single Town of Lee, in Massach Great improvements have been made in this branch of industry within the last few years. In six hours after passing into the mill, rags may be converted into the finished article. About 1,000 hands and 75 steam engines are employed in those mills, and about 11,000,000 lb of rags are converted into paper per annum.

THE INVESTOR'S GUIDE AND ADVERTISER is the title of a weekly paper of extremely five appearance just started in Washington, D. C., and Quincy, Ill., by Messrs. Clayton and Hervey, at \$1 per year.

THE ARTS IN RUSSIA -Letters from St. Petersburg mention that since the proclamation of peace several new industrial associations have been projected for the development of the resources of the country. 1st, a company for the purpose of giving a greater extension to the manufacture of beet root sugar in the government of Pultave, with a capital of 400,000 silver roubles; 2d, a company of the same character for the manufacture of soap and sods, and give from bones and reindeer horns, with a capital of 100,000 silver roubles, in 4000 shares; 3d. a society en commandito for the manufacture of cotton goods at Moscow, with a capital of 750,000 silver roubles, in 250 shares; and 4th, a company for the pavigation of the Lower Dues per, capital 3,000 000 roub es, in 12,000 shares.

MONTOUR ROLLING MILL -This is probably the

largest mill of the kind in America. The buildings of the Montour Company occupy almost half the village of Danville. One hundred tuns of T rail for railroads averaging 60 to 70 pounds to the yard, are turned out every day, generally two thirds puddled and one-third reheated iron. Nine steam engines, with an aggregate power of 550 horses, operate the mills and our naces. Of the latter, there are seventy two for pud dling, and eleven for reheating. One thousand hands are employed in the works and in the mines and

HARDESING CAST STEEL FOR CUTTING.-Kirser of Issy, in Switzerland, prepares admirable hardened razors, penknives, &c , from English cast speel, by plunging the blades at a dark cherry red heat into a Societies formed in different States, all through the bath made of fourteen parts, by measure, of yellow | Greek patriageb, which is supported by Rassian

Shave States for the purpose of enabling settlers five. Tools in fine paster, two parts of fish oil, and one past hot malten tallow; they are then allowed to cool pertectly, and without wiping them, are reheated to a low red heat and immersed in water, in the usual way of tempering such articles. The edge of the blade treased in this manner is said to be very fine, and the have desing more uniformly disse than by any other pr -

> PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.-The papers of the Southwest affirm that the prospect of a good sugar crop in Louisiana is very poor. The sever ity of the Winter killed both seed and plant cane to a great extent, and though an attempt had been made to get cane from Cubs for planting, the Spanish Govern ment, from selfish motives purely, merdicted furth r shipment. Many, it is affirmed, being unable to get cane have planted their fields with the less profitable cotton. The statistics of last year show that nearly half the sugar consumed in the United States was raised on our own soil. The sugar produced in 1833 smounted to about 350,000 000 fb, while the importation of fereign sugar amounted to 458,000,000 fb exportation was about 8,000 000 fb, leaving 800,000,000 It for home consumption, equal to about 32 It per annum to each inhabitant. It has been calculated that the consumption of sugar in England is about 24 Ib per head, in Holland 18, France 8, and Rassin 2.

> TELEGRAPHS VS. DOUBLE TRACKS -Mr. D. C. McCoilum, the experienced Superintendent of the New-York and Eric Railroad, in his report for 1855, lately issued, affirms that a single track railroad is safer and more efficient by a proper use of the tele graph than a double track without its aid. The double rack obviates collisions on trains moving in opposite directions, but not in the same direction; and it is asserted to be a well-established fact that collisions between trains moving in the same direction proved by far the most fatal and disastrons." Many agree that a single track with proper turnouts and the use of the telegraph is a more safe and profitable investment than a double track without a telegraph. "In the moving of trains by telegraph nothing is left to chance "

> LOCOMOTIVES FOR EGYPT .- Win. Mason & Co. of Taunton have just completed two superb engines to run upon the railroad which is now being constructed between Cairo and Suez, eighty-four miles. The favorable report of American engineering skill, induced the Vicercy to order them for comparison with the Euglish engines of Stephenson and Crampton, which are now running between Alexandria and Cairo 120 miles.

> These engines each weigh 25 tuns. They are intended to burn coke, but resemble in their general features the ordinary American locomotive now most approved-the only difference being described as an creased water space around the furnace.

> At a recent trial of one of these machines on the Taunton Road, the time required to start, and run four miles, and stop at the four mile post, was 3; minutes, on one of the trips; and it was thought that the speed while running must sometimes have exceeded the rate of 75 miles per hour.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

OCARERS IN THE UNITED STATES.-The official statistics of the Friends or Quakers in the United States show that they have 715 meeting-houses, with an aggregate membership of 283,023. In Maryland, they have 26 meeting houses and 7,760 members; in the District of Columbia, 1 meeting-house and 200 members; in Virginia, 14 meeting houses and 6,300 members; and in Pennsylvania, their favorite State, 141 meeting-houses and 60,974 members.

THE LAW IN REGARD TO PEW OWNERS,-The Mas sachusetts Legislature, at its last session, passed an act making pews in all houses of public worship personal property-the act not to affect any existing right of dower in any pew. In this city it has been decided recently, that the property in a pew is an incorporeal hereditament which passes to the heir at law, and not

to the personal representative. TURKISH RELIGIOUS TOLERATION .- The Turkish Government has just given a distinguished proof of its toleration of other forms of worship beside the Otteman. Three Catholic monks of Bosnia lately murder ed a Turk, and the more effectually to conceal their erime, burned the body in the kitchen of the convent. They were all three tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death: but the Government has ordered the execution to be suspended until the Pope, informed of the circumstances, shall have had time to deprive the criminals of their office, so that the punishment may be inflicted on the man, and not on the priest. The Arme nians and Greeks, it appears, have protested against the late toleration and reform decree of the Sultan. The Greek petition is directed especially against the

articles relating to the clergy. RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS -The voluntary contributions of the people of the United among the most gratifying evidences of moral enlightenment. The receipts of nineteen of the great Chris tian organizations for the year ending in April last were \$1.849.823.48. being an increase of \$207,948.87 upon the receipts of the previous year.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN GERMANY .- The States of Oldenberg have agreed to a law for the better observance of the Sabbath. According to this, all out-door labor, all noisy inn-door labor, and all places of public recreation are forbidden until after the termination of morning divine service, that is, until about mid-day. An attempt was made to extend the restriction until

after evening service, but it was rejected.

CLERICAL DRUNKENSES.—The Bishop of Durham recently caused a writ to be affixed to the doors of the parish church of Darlington, suspending the curate, the Rev. A. J. Howell, from his clerical position for two years, on account of drunkenness.

SUIT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN -The Rev. Mr. Quing of Meriden, Connecticut, has been called to answer in the sum of \$10 000 for having told one of his parishioners, who sought his advice, to leave the bed and beard of a man with whom she had been living as a wife, while he had a lawful wife still living. The individual with whom she had cohabited was some time since divorced from his wife. The other unfortunate woman being moved to repentance sought the advice and direction of her pastor, and consequently abandoned her sinful state. The suit is brought sgainst the pastor for having interfered with the domestic matters of the husband.

EFISCOPAL ORDINATION .- The point of "apostolic succession" is affording considerable staple for discussion in the Episcopal journals, growing out of the dec laration made recently by Bishop Davis of South Carolina, adverse to the commonly-entertained idea among Episcopalians. The Protestant Churchman of this city sides with Bishop Davis, and argues strongv in favor of the "Low Church" view. It says When we look at the camulative argument for the ministry, we may coknowledge that there is a moral probability, doubtless, that ordination has been continued in an unbroken line. It would always be more likely that it should be so continued, and that nektowledged ministers should ordain ministers, than that the connection should be severed. But Episcopal ordination without presbyters uniting has never been acknowledged in the visible Churches of the Lord. And it must remain an unsettled question, to say the least, whether the succession is in the presence of the element of the one order or the other. One class may as justly assert the independence of the presbytery as the other the indispensable dominance of the Episcopate

RELICIOUS CONDITION OF DAMASCUS, - The Christians are divided into nine different sects. The Catholics are those who have secoded from the arcient Oriental churches and have acknowledged the supremacy of Rome. They still retain their own forms of prayer, their own fasts and feasts, and their married clergy. Two patriarchs reside permanently in the city-the Greek and the Greek Catholic There are ten churches and nine convents. There are also several schools attended by a large number of boys, but they are all elementary. The best is that of the

the superintendence of the Lazaristos; and the French Sisters of Charity have, within a few months, set up an e-tabli-bment in the city.

Remoter's Secrets Russia -The Roman Catholic Church in Russia possesses one academy of theology and eleven religious seminaries, 112 religious houses, 51 of which are for females; 955 parish churches, and 276 chapels of case, 1 178 chapels to which are attached 1,994 monks of different orders, 660 nuns, and 1,990 ecclesiastics. These churches possess a capital of 5,600,000 effver roubles, and their annual revenue is see eee roubles. The clergy of the Armenian rife possess 619 churches and 310 chapels, with 1,307 priests, 4 religious s minaries, 32 parish schools, 40 bishops, 133 menks, and 24 nuns. The Lutheran and Reference Churches are sor in number, with 484 ecclesiastics, The Jews have 556 synagogues, 933 rabbis, 2,097 elders, and 75s treasurers. The Mohammedan clergy are composed of 14.551 individuals, and possess 5,296

BAFTISTS IN VIRGINIA .- At the recent anniversary meeting in this city of the American Baptist Historical Society the Rev. Dr. Howell of Virginia stated that, though doubts had existed as to whether there were any Baptists in that State in the seventeenth century, the laws passed against them were satisfactory evidence on that point, and that the distinctive principles which characterized them were, that the Bible was their only rule of faith and practice; justification was by faith, and regeneration through the Holy Ghost; the government of each church was wholly within itself; the Church and the State were perfectly separated and every citizen was entitled to protection in all his rights, civil, religious and social. None but the Lutheren and Calvinists then concurred in their principles, and they only in the supremacy of the criptures, intification by faith and regeneration by the Hely Spirit. The Baptist Church in Virginia new numbers not less than 100,000 communicants.

UNITARIANISM IN CALCUTTA .- A Calcutta paper contains the announcement of a course of publi tures by the Rev. C. H. A. Dall, the Unitarian missionary, on "The Principles of the Gospel of Christ." The London Inquirer publishes the first report of the Unitarian mission to India, and expresses its hope that the mission will do more to Christianize the native population of that country than any other efforts yet

"THE DECLINE OF CATHOLICISM,"-In Austria there are more than three and a half million Protestants. In France there are many Protestants, who are projected by law, and the annual Papal revenue has sunk, since the revolution, frem \$30,000,000 to about \$20,000,000. In Sardinia the King has gone steadily onward in the reformation of Papal abuses-maintaining his way at the risk of excommunication, and granting religious liberty to all denominations. In Tuscany much disaffection has long existed. In Naples, the King has firmly resisted the Jesuits, and shows some independence of the Vatican. In Spais, the waning of Rome's power is unmistakable, and the Government has effectually confiscated the conventual property. In the Canadas, the Valley of the Mississippi, the Floridas, Texas, it has succumbed to Protestant Governments. In Brazil, Chili, and Central America, liberal sentiments are advancing; while New Granada, Venezuela, and the Argentite Republic, have formally proclaimed liberty of worship. In Mexico, the estates of the Church have been confiscated to the amount of about \$58.

THE KING OF PRUSEIA AND THE BAPTISTS .- In a etter from Berlin, recently addressed to the Allgomeine Zeitung of Augsburg, it is affirmed that the King has just directed a member of the Superior Consistory-the first ecclesia-tical authority in the kingdom-to make a report to him respecting those Bap tists who have suffered at the hands of the magistracy, on their position with respect to the National Caurch, and on the means of freeing them from the proscriptions which weigh upon them.

NEWLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JOHN HUSS .- The Moravian Brethren, when they quitted their own country to seek an asylum in Saxony, brought thither with them a collection of sermons in the Bohemian language. This manuscript was, until very recently, altogether neglected, on account of the language in which it was written. It has lately been examined, and there have been discovered in it a cer tain number of sermons of the Reformer of Bohemia, in which he describes to his followers the events and struggles in which he had been implicated, and sets forth to them the doctrines in which he differs from his adversaries.

Powers of English Ecclesiastics .- Mr J. G. Phillimore has given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill before Parliament to take away from all archbishops and bishops, and all other ecclesiastical persons in England and Wales, the power of appointing judges and chancellors, and to vest such power in the Land Chancellor.1

CHANGE OF VIEWS .- The Congregational Journal announces the fact that two Universalist churches in New-Hampshire-one in Exeter and the other in New Market-have voted themselves Unitarian.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Sow PEAS.-Now, this very day, sow peas. There is no better food for man or beast than peas. Nothing grown upon our soil affords more rich food for hogs than green peas, since they eat not only the pods but the vines, to a great extent, and tread down into the soil the refuse for a good coat of manure for the next crep. If pea-vines are gathered green and well sured, they make most excellent hay; and this remark is ap plicable to all the varieties of this plant. The kind grown at the South, called "cow peas," are often cut and cured for bay, and the growth is remarkably large. We have seen the vines twenty feet long. The kind of peas grown at the North produce a much richer berry upon smaller vines, which contain a great amount of saccharine matter.

The soil for a good crop of peas in all the Northern States, must be a deep, mellow loam, and should be dressed when the peas are sown with a liberal cost of plaster of Paris. The earliest variety of field peas we would recommend is called the golden vine. It is much grown in Canada, though the field peas generally sown there are a mixture of several varieties, all of which are good; but we should recommend a kind that grows as large as the garden marrowist, and have black eyes. They are sometimes called pink eyes in Jefferson and Lewis counties of this State, where they are grown to considerable extent, and are coming more and more into favor every year.

In this latitude, if the soil is well prepared, and the menth of July proves sufficiently moist, peas will produce a good erop if sown any time in June, but it is not quite safe to trust the chance of having rain enough to give them a start if put in the ground after June 15 or 20. Up to that time we conjure every farmer to sow peas, if for the first time; we are sure it will not be the last. When you have a stock of dry peas on hand, grind them with oats for your hogs or horses. You have never fed richer provender.

SOFT SOAP AND SEED CORN -Somebody published a recommendation to increase the erop of corn to we don't know how many bushels per acre by soaking the seed twenty-four hours in copperas-water, and then coating it with soap-drying it by any convenient substance, such as ashes, plaster, loam or dust. We suppose that a goodly number of farmers. of a class always ready to seize upon anything that promises crops without manure, or by fertilizers applied in homeopathic doses, have tried the soft soap process of raising corn, though we have never heard of any remarkable results beneficial to the profit-side of the farmer's account in consequence of this application of soft soap.

Soap is undoubtedly a good manure. Copperas acts only as an absorbent of ammorea. The gain in erop would depend on the amount of soap used, or rather on the f-rulizing property of the potash it might contain. This would probably amount to about five

money. There is another large school conducted under ; ounces to an acre. If any of the advocates of the soft soap theory will plant in acts of corn, using five ources of potash as the only manure, and give us the result-if it increases the cop, we'll take a gallon of his soop for our next planting. There are averal other specifies for increasing coops, of equal value to

the soft rosp theory. BRANDY FROM BEETS -It is well understood by those in the secret, that grapes or wine are unnecessary, in this age of chemical science, to make brands-"pure Cograc brandy" It is made of "pure spirit," which is manufactured from anything that will praduce alcohol by distillation, the spirit being afterward chemically freed from all of its flavor of taste or smell by which it could be determined from what source it was derived. It is now ascertained that beets will furnish this spirit, at the rate of twelve pounds of spirit to one hundred pounds of rosts. Twenty-five tuns of roots per acre is not considered an extravagantly large crop, which would give say seven hapdred gallons of spirit, which is a larger yield than can be obtained from grain and may be the means of saving that for bread, since mankind will have the sleohol, from whatever source it may be drawn from.

In this country alcohol is made almost exclusively from grain. If beets can be substituted, there will be an immense gain to those who est bread by the sweat of their brows.

The quantities of alcohol manufactured for purposee other than for beverage are immense, and the sume paid to foreigners within a few years for distilled artieles, in consequence of bad seasons abroad, have much increased, and we are much mistaken if a good deal of high-priced brandy now on sale in this city, just as it was imported from France, did not originate more from grain than grapes, and probably much of it came from beets, as we know that distilling of beet juice had been done to considerable extent in that country.

ASPARAGUS.-It would be a curious item for the census statistics to know what portion of the farmen of America raise asparagus; a plant so easily grown and so valuable for food that no farmer's table in the proper season should ever be without a dish of the fresh cut buds, tenderly boiled in clear water, and served up in a deep dish with teasted bread and drawn butter. It is one of the easiest things to produce that a farmer ever grows for food; as he can have an annual supply of it with a very small amount of labor or cost of fertilization. It will grow in any well prepared soil, though best in a deep, rich loam, spaded up, or trenched deep, highly manured, which appears to be all that is necessary to insure an abundant crop.

By covering the bed every Fall with compost, or even barn-yard manure, and forking it in early in the Spring, you can keep up the fertility of the bed, and thus have a supply for many years. Some think that a dressing of salt is an excellent stimulus for asparagus, because, being a marine plant, salt is natural to Chip manure or leaf mold is excellent for a top dressing. So is pure sand.

TAN BARK .- The difficulty of obtaining tan bark in many sections of the country has been so great that tanneries have been compelled to remove their works farther and farther into the forest region. It is stated that a large tarnery uses up the timber upon a square mile of land per snnum, and at this rate the country will soon be denuded of trees that afford back for tanning, and people will be obliged to look up some substitute for tannin. Several plants grow abund antly at the South that contain the principle of tannin, and we believe also at the North. The roots of the common blackberry are used in tauning calfeking

PINE-WOOD ASHES are often bought and need for manure. They are scarcely worth earting. The ashes of pine wood contain so small an amount of pob ash, that they are not used for soan making in sections where that kind of wood is the exclusive fuel.

VERNORT SHEEP-SHEARING.-The annual sheepshearing of A. L. Bingham, takes place June 17, 4 Middlebury. It is made a season of fastivity.

A PROLIFIC SHEEF .- E. F. Head of Clinton, News. York, says he has a sheep twelve years old, that he dropped twenty-three lambs.

An amusing story is going the round of society if Dublin. A certain Dean, who is desirous of standing well with the Castle, and who has frequent interview with the Lord Lieutenant, gave his Excellency a letter to read, which he had just received from a gentlematin the Crimea, formerly his Excellency's private Sacretary. His Excellency read with much satisfaction till he came to a posteript, which, it seems, had escaped the Rev. Dean's notice, and then his face darkened, and he asked the Dean wnether he had read ened, and he asked the Dean whether he had read the whole letter. "Yes." replied his reverence; "very amusing, isn't it". His Excellency returned the letter, and the confounded Dean then read, ".Can it be true that that old ses, Carlisle, is " it be true that that our as young lady, one of marry Rose — ! naming a young lady, one of the belles of Dublin. Whether his Excellency, in an in distress, disclosed the story, is ger, or the Dean, in distress, disclosed the story, not known. We can only say that the tale is ge erally credited, and excites unbounded merri the gay circles of the Iri-h capital. [London Press.

PREMATURE BURIALS.—The baste which some people manifes' to write their friends' obituaries often gives rise to grave mistakes, which would be ludicrous people manifes to write their friends obtained of people manifes to write their friends obtained were it not for the solemnity with which the subject is invested. In the year 1832, while the cholera was reging in this city, those who died of the epidemic were sometimes buried with indecent haste and lack of ceremony, which, under other circumstances, the public would not have tolerated. Late one afternoon an honest citizen was just sitting down to dinner, and preparing to rest after the fatigues of the day, when his dream of comfort was suddenly interrupted by the ringing of his door-bell. He went to the door, and was met by a strange face which seemed to have some connection with a dead-cart, with the paraphernalia of hasty turial, which a second glance told him was stationed in front of his dwelling. The unexpected visitor attempted some apology, but it was impossible to conceal the fact that he had called on unpleasant business—in fact, to transport the master of the house to the nearest cemetery, whose synonym the place appointed for all living seemed sucdenly to have acquired an interpretation which was probably never contemplated by the realinist. interpretation which was probably never contemplated by the psalmist.

y the psalmist.

The gentleman refused, certainly with some show of

The gentleman refused, certainly with some show of reason, to enter the vehicle; at least, he added, till after dinner, and returned to discuss that meal with what refish he might.

Not long ago, a dead body was taken from the water at Alexandria, Virginia. Having been recognized and claimed by the wife of a citizen as the corpse of her husband, it was duly borne to the grave with due solemnity, followed by the widow and chidren in all the habiliments of woe. Several days passed, when the husband and father, whose funeral had lately been celebrated, suddenly returned in the passed, when the husband and father, whose funeral had lately been celebrated, anddenly returned in the full enjoyment of perfect health. The surprise with which he was greeted, and his own at hearing what had occurred, may be imagined. The sequel of this strange story did not terminate so happily. The section, it seems, had run up a large bill for funeral expenses which the city authorities refused to allow, and the consequence was that the man had to pay for his own burial.

own burial.

More recently, at South Boston, a man stepped of from the Old Colory Railroad bridge into the water, and was drowned. From papers found on his persent was supposed that he was a French boot-maker, who resided in Philadelphia. A telegraphic disputs was accordingly sent to his family, informing them of their beneavement, and asking for instructions respecting the disposal of the body. The Boston authorities received a money realy from the reported dead may received a prompt reply from the reported dead many stating that since, according to the best of his belief, he was alive and well, they might for the present sup-pend all solicitude about his remains. [Wash, Globe,

THE TEETH,-We find in The Oshawa (C. W.) Vindicator a report of a Lecture by Dr. Lewis d

Ohio, from which we take the following:

"The lecturer then went on to speak of the teeth and the want of circ bestowed upon these important side in the digestive process. It was fost upon microscopic examination, that the nuclear sometion about the roots of the teeth, called tartar, and composed of insects of infinitesimal proportions, which is seen seen to the particle of those who neglect to clean and purify them of those who neglect to clean and purify them eating. Some persons seem to imagine that tobace pince as an article to these creatures, judging from the prevalence of the fifthy practice of charging that nauceous weed in its dried state [Lacgiter], bacco-juice is certainly a most virulent poson to make Ohio, from which we take the following: